

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

The Intelligencer.

A New Branch of Business in Wheeling.

We had a call yesterday from some gentlemen who are interested, directly and indirectly, in the Pottery business at East Liverpool. Their attention has been directed to Wheeling since the completion of the P. W. & Ky. road, and the projected early completion of the Tuscarawas Valley road, and the probable extension of the Hempfield at an early date, as a desirable point of distribution for the manufacture of pottery ware.

The gentlemen gave us a brief history of the Pottery business at East Liverpool, and surprised us with the information that it was a branch of manufacture that had not seriously suffered from the prevailing depression of the times.

There are 22 potteries in successful operation at Liverpool, and there have never been but one failure in the business since it was established at that place, and that one was not a financial failure, but a failure growing out of dissipation and neglect of business.

The present prosperity of East Liverpool shows the character of the business done there. It is one of the places where real estate has not depreciated, and where the population does not suffer from lack of employment.

Several specimens of the beautiful ware were, highly decorated, manufactured at Liverpool, were shown to us, and we must say that it was indeed very attractive to the eye. This ware is becoming widely known in the country, and constitutes a very profitable branch of the business.

In case these visiting gentlemen come to Wheeling to locate, they will manufacture this line of goods. Amongst us, however, depends somewhat on the nature and extent of the encouragement they may receive. They have made what may be called a reconnaissance inspection of the situation here, and have returned home satisfied with the advantages of Wheeling as a point for the manufacture of pottery goods, but they have yet to investigate further the project of coming here, and will only decide the matter after another visit, at an early day, and after they have conferred with a number of our business men and ascertained what sort of interest is likely to be taken in their enterprise.

We need not say that we feel deeply interested in the success of this Wheeling. We are sure that everybody in Wheeling will feel a like interest in it. More than that, there is at least an encouraging probability that some of our capitalists will take a practical interest in the matter on the occasion of the next visit of the gentlemen who were with us yesterday.

The Bank Clearings and Business. According to the figures furnished to us by the New York Public, a paper that makes a specialty of collecting and compiling the bank clearings of the principal cities from week to week, the volume of business now transacted throughout the country is not equal to this time last year. Our neighbor, Pittsburgh, falls quite noticeably behind last year. For instance, during February, 1877, the clearings amounted to \$16,428,568, while during this February they fell off to \$15,053,243—almost a million and a half of decrease.

The total clearings of 21 principal cities fell off nearly 500 millions in the month of February 1878, as compared with the same month last year. We notice, however, that by far the largest part of this immense shortage occurs in the clearings of New York City. Outside of that city the decrease is only about 75 millions. In Chicago, the decline is from \$6,480,000; in St. Louis, from \$9,333,000; in Cincinnati, from \$8,480,000; and in Baltimore, from \$9,333,000.

This falling off in these cities shows that the decline in the volume of business has been general throughout the country. The only marked gains have been in New Orleans and San Francisco. In the former city, the increase is from \$40 to 46 millions, and in the latter from \$30 to 33 millions.

The most marked falling off is in the clearings of Kansas City, which decline in \$4,701,923 to \$1,491,811. This decrease is so large that we are almost inclined to think there must be some mistake in the figures. Kansas City is understood to have done a large business in packing hogs this winter, and we are, therefore, not prepared to see such a falling off in her bank clearings.

One of the leading causes assigned for the falling off in the volume of business throughout the West during the winter, is the condition of the roads, which, according to all reports, have been unpropitiously impossible for months. Hence an immense amount of wheat and corn remain unsold. It was absolutely impossible to get it to market. This is the reason why the country merchants were not paid, and the reason why they, in their turn, failed to pay the jobbers, and, yet again, the reason why the latter failed to buy more Wheeling nails and glassware.

As respects to the increase of clearings at New Orleans, it would not seem that this increase has brought prosperity to the city judging from the following editorial paragraph about business matters down there in the Times newspaper. We quote as follows:

"It would be unkind, not to say dishonest, to deny that our people are profoundly and sorely disappointed in the return of commerce as far as it has gone. The reason is rather than they were under pay as ever. Property has not improved in value, so as to make real estate, especially in the country, an asset upon which money can be raised and, in fact, except a few from which the railroads have been routed, are in fact as bad as when we were under the heel of federal despotism."

This brief paragraph in the leading New Orleans paper, expresses, we doubt not, only the situation in that city

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Consular Service Bill.

A Scathing Rebuke from Mr. Hale.

Millions for Schemes and Jobs.

Niggardly Economy in Aid to the Nation's Commerce.

Whitthorne Gives the Democratic Idea of Reform.

A Rant from Cox about the Electoral Commission.

A Congress that Seems to be Without Business.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

Mr. Thurman, from the Judiciary Committee, reported with amendment the Senate bill prohibiting the members of Congress from becoming sureties on certain bonds. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Thurman gave notice that he would call it up for consideration at an early day.

The House bill for the relief of Wm. A. Hammond, late Surgeon General, was taken up, and Mr. Plumb spoke in opposition. The bill was then passed without amendment. Yeas, 56; nays, 19 (Pamb).

On motion of Mr. Thurman the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, in regard to the Pacific Railroad sinking fund, was taken up and he spoke at length in favor thereof.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of providing for the payment of the United States exceeding one thousand dollars in amount be presented in the circuit courts for the districts in which the claims originated, was agreed to.

A bill in aid of the Polar Expedition designed by James G. Bennett, passed unanimously without debate.

The Vice President submitted a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in answer to the timber troubles in Montana.

Mr. Matthews said the communication was a long one, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands without being read, and be printed in the records.

Mr. Sargent objected to it being printed in the Record, but had no objection to printing it in the usual document form. He referred to the committee on the timber matter, and said it would stop all industries in many western States and territories. He had no objection to giving to the public in the usual document form anything the Secretary might desire to say in defense of his conduct.

Mr. Sargent said he desired to reply to Mr. Matthews and called for the reading of the communication as it appeared in the Record, that it might appear in the Record.

After a debate upon the points of order Mr. Sargent objected to the present consideration of the motion to refer the document and it was laid over until to-morrow.

REVENUE FINANCE. Mr. Teller presented a petition from Robert G. Ingersoll, of Illinois, and others, in which they say that without the knowledge of your petitioners, and as they believe, without the knowledge of any great number of citizens, certain acts were procured to be passed by Congress in 1875, and since incorporated into the revised statutes as sections 1,785, 3,878, 3,893, 5,389 and 5,491, for the ostensible purpose of suppressing obscene literature, which reversed the policy and practice of our Government since its foundation; that in the belief of your petitioners, that the belief of the United States was established under the declaration of independence and the Constitution for mere general purposes of government only and for protection, and not for the limitation of rights, personal liberty, freedom of expression, and the right of free press of the expression of opinion, and that the statute provided in the opinion of your petitioners plain violations of the letter and spirit of these fundamental principles of our government, and that they are capable of and are in fact being used for purposes of moral and religious persecution, and that the statute should be repealed or materially modified so they cannot be used to abridge the freedom of the press or of the conscience.

A few names were signed to the petition, after which was the following: "The undersigned, who are attached to the petition, 2,100 feet long with the House Committee on Revision Laws. The petition was referred to the Committee on Revision.

Mr. Thurman explained the provisions of the bill, and said it was fair and just, and that it was intended to be liberal, and no man could deny that it was liberal.

After providing for a sinking fund the Union Pacific Company could still declare a dividend of 4 per cent and the Union Pacific of 6 1/4 per cent on the nominal value of its stock.

Mr. Davis, of Illinois, a member of the Judiciary Committee, spoke in opposition to the bill, and said that the provision for the payment of the indebtedness due from these Pacific railroads, and argued that Congress had a right to pass such a bill as the one proposed. He quoted from legal authorities in support of the power of Congress to pass the bill.

Reading discussion of the necessity of making the bill was laid over, and the Senate, on motion of Mr. Windom, took up the West Point Appropriation bill, but before proceeding with its consideration a motion of Mr. Matthews to go into executive session was agreed to, and Mr. Windom gave notice that consideration of the West Point bill would be resumed at the expiration of the morning hour to-morrow.

The Senate went into executive session and when the doors were opened adjourned.

HOUSE.

After an explanation by Mr. Southard, declining the authority of the joint bill, and in regard to a plural executive head, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Diplomatic and Consular Service Bill.

Mr. Hale spoke of the great importance of the consular service of the country. It was of vital consequence to commerce, and the last service which any discriminating nation (having much commerce and desiring to grow) would discourage; it was because the bill assailed both diplomatic and consular service that he was now on the floor. The gentlemen who had charge of the bill had been on the floor the other day about the necessity

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Consular Service Bill.

A Scathing Rebuke from Mr. Hale.

Millions for Schemes and Jobs.

Niggardly Economy in Aid to the Nation's Commerce.

Whitthorne Gives the Democratic Idea of Reform.

A Rant from Cox about the Electoral Commission.

A Congress that Seems to be Without Business.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

Mr. Thurman, from the Judiciary Committee, reported with amendment the Senate bill prohibiting the members of Congress from becoming sureties on certain bonds. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Thurman gave notice that he would call it up for consideration at an early day.

The House bill for the relief of Wm. A. Hammond, late Surgeon General, was taken up, and Mr. Plumb spoke in opposition. The bill was then passed without amendment. Yeas, 56; nays, 19 (Pamb).

On motion of Mr. Thurman the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, in regard to the Pacific Railroad sinking fund, was taken up and he spoke at length in favor thereof.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of providing for the payment of the United States exceeding one thousand dollars in amount be presented in the circuit courts for the districts in which the claims originated, was agreed to.

A bill in aid of the Polar Expedition designed by James G. Bennett, passed unanimously without debate.

The Vice President submitted a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in answer to the timber troubles in Montana.

Mr. Matthews said the communication was a long one, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands without being read, and be printed in the records.

Mr. Sargent objected to it being printed in the Record, but had no objection to printing it in the usual document form. He referred to the committee on the timber matter, and said it would stop all industries in many western States and territories. He had no objection to giving to the public in the usual document form anything the Secretary might desire to say in defense of his conduct.

Mr. Sargent said he desired to reply to Mr. Matthews and called for the reading of the communication as it appeared in the Record, that it might appear in the Record.

After a debate upon the points of order Mr. Sargent objected to the present consideration of the motion to refer the document and it was laid over until to-morrow.

REVENUE FINANCE. Mr. Teller presented a petition from Robert G. Ingersoll, of Illinois, and others, in which they say that without the knowledge of your petitioners, and as they believe, without the knowledge of any great number of citizens, certain acts were procured to be passed by Congress in 1875, and since incorporated into the revised statutes as sections 1,785, 3,878, 3,893, 5,389 and 5,491, for the ostensible purpose of suppressing obscene literature, which reversed the policy and practice of our Government since its foundation; that in the belief of your petitioners, that the belief of the United States was established under the declaration of independence and the Constitution for mere general purposes of government only and for protection, and not for the limitation of rights, personal liberty, freedom of expression, and the right of free press of the expression of opinion, and that the statute provided in the opinion of your petitioners plain violations of the letter and spirit of these fundamental principles of our government, and that they are capable of and are in fact being used for purposes of moral and religious persecution, and that the statute should be repealed or materially modified so they cannot be used to abridge the freedom of the press or of the conscience.

A few names were signed to the petition, after which was the following: "The undersigned, who are attached to the petition, 2,100 feet long with the House Committee on Revision Laws. The petition was referred to the Committee on Revision.

Mr. Thurman explained the provisions of the bill, and said it was fair and just, and that it was intended to be liberal, and no man could deny that it was liberal.

After providing for a sinking fund the Union Pacific Company could still declare a dividend of 4 per cent and the Union Pacific of 6 1/4 per cent on the nominal value of its stock.

Mr. Davis, of Illinois, a member of the Judiciary Committee, spoke in opposition to the bill, and said that the provision for the payment of the indebtedness due from these Pacific railroads, and argued that Congress had a right to pass such a bill as the one proposed. He quoted from legal authorities in support of the power of Congress to pass the bill.

Reading discussion of the necessity of making the bill was laid over, and the Senate, on motion of Mr. Windom, took up the West Point Appropriation bill, but before proceeding with its consideration a motion of Mr. Matthews to go into executive session was agreed to, and Mr. Windom gave notice that consideration of the West Point bill would be resumed at the expiration of the morning hour to-morrow.

The Senate went into executive session and when the doors were opened adjourned.

HOUSE.

After an explanation by Mr. Southard, declining the authority of the joint bill, and in regard to a plural executive head, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Diplomatic and Consular Service Bill.

Mr. Hale spoke of the great importance of the consular service of the country. It was of vital consequence to commerce, and the last service which any discriminating nation (having much commerce and desiring to grow) would discourage; it was because the bill assailed both diplomatic and consular service that he was now on the floor. The gentlemen who had charge of the bill had been on the floor the other day about the necessity

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Consular Service Bill.

A Scathing Rebuke from Mr. Hale.

Millions for Schemes and Jobs.

Niggardly Economy in Aid to the Nation's Commerce.

Whitthorne Gives the Democratic Idea of Reform.

A Rant from Cox about the Electoral Commission.

A Congress that Seems to be Without Business.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

Mr. Thurman, from the Judiciary Committee, reported with amendment the Senate bill prohibiting the members of Congress from becoming sureties on certain bonds. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Thurman gave notice that he would call it up for consideration at an early day.

The House bill for the relief of Wm. A. Hammond, late Surgeon General, was taken up, and Mr. Plumb spoke in opposition. The bill was then passed without amendment. Yeas, 56; nays, 19 (Pamb).

On motion of Mr. Thurman the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, in regard to the Pacific Railroad sinking fund, was taken up and he spoke at length in favor thereof.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of providing for the payment of the United States exceeding one thousand dollars in amount be presented in the circuit courts for the districts in which the claims originated, was agreed to.

A bill in aid of the Polar Expedition designed by James G. Bennett, passed unanimously without debate.

The Vice President submitted a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in answer to the timber troubles in Montana.

Mr. Matthews said the communication was a long one, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands without being read, and be printed in the records.

Mr. Sargent objected to it being printed in the Record, but had no objection to printing it in the usual document form. He referred to the committee on the timber matter, and said it would stop all industries in many western States and territories. He had no objection to giving to the public in the usual document form anything the Secretary might desire to say in defense of his conduct.

Mr. Sargent said he desired to reply to Mr. Matthews and called for the reading of the communication as it appeared in the Record, that it might appear in the Record.

After a debate upon the points of order Mr. Sargent objected to the present consideration of the motion to refer the document and it was laid over until to-morrow.

REVENUE FINANCE. Mr. Teller presented a petition from Robert G. Ingersoll, of Illinois, and others, in which they say that without the knowledge of your petitioners, and as they believe, without the knowledge of any great number of citizens, certain acts were procured to be passed by Congress in 1875, and since incorporated into the revised statutes as sections 1,785, 3,878, 3,893, 5,389 and 5,491, for the ostensible purpose of suppressing obscene literature, which reversed the policy and practice of our Government since its foundation; that in the belief of your petitioners, that the belief of the United States was established under the declaration of independence and the Constitution for mere general purposes of government only and for protection, and not for the limitation of rights, personal liberty, freedom of expression, and the right of free press of the expression of opinion, and that the statute provided in the opinion of your petitioners plain violations of the letter and spirit of these fundamental principles of our government, and that they are capable of and are in fact being used for purposes of moral and religious persecution, and that the statute should be repealed or materially modified so they cannot be used to abridge the freedom of the press or of the conscience.

A few names were signed to the petition, after which was the following: "The undersigned, who are attached to the petition, 2,100 feet long with the House Committee on Revision Laws. The petition was referred to the Committee on Revision.

Mr. Thurman explained the provisions of the bill, and said it was fair and just, and that it was intended to be liberal, and no man could deny that it was liberal.

After providing for a sinking fund the Union Pacific Company could still declare a dividend of 4 per cent and the Union Pacific of 6 1/4 per cent on the nominal value of its stock.

Mr. Davis, of Illinois, a member of the Judiciary Committee, spoke in opposition to the bill, and said that the provision for the payment of the indebtedness due from these Pacific railroads, and argued that Congress had a right to pass such a bill as the one proposed. He quoted from legal authorities in support of the power of Congress to pass the bill.

Reading discussion of the necessity of making the bill was laid over, and the Senate, on motion of Mr. Windom, took up the West Point Appropriation bill, but before proceeding with its consideration a motion of Mr. Matthews to go into executive session was agreed to, and Mr. Windom gave notice that consideration of the West Point bill would be resumed at the expiration of the morning hour to-morrow.

The Senate went into executive session and when the doors were opened adjourned.

HOUSE.

After an explanation by Mr. Southard, declining the authority of the joint bill, and in regard to a plural executive head, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Diplomatic and Consular Service Bill.

Mr. Hale spoke of the great importance of the consular service of the country. It was of vital consequence to commerce, and the last service which any discriminating nation (having much commerce and desiring to grow) would discourage; it was because the bill assailed both diplomatic and consular service that he was now on the floor. The gentlemen who had charge of the bill had been on the floor the other day about the necessity

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Consular Service Bill.

A Scathing Rebuke from Mr. Hale.

Millions for Schemes and Jobs.

Niggardly Economy in Aid to the Nation's Commerce.

Whitthorne Gives the Democratic Idea of Reform.

A Rant from Cox about the Electoral Commission.

A Congress that Seems to be Without Business.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

Mr. Thurman, from the Judiciary Committee, reported with amendment the Senate bill prohibiting the members of Congress from becoming sureties on certain bonds. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Thurman gave notice that he would call it up for consideration at an early day.

The House bill for the relief of Wm. A. Hammond, late Surgeon General, was taken up, and Mr. Plumb spoke in opposition. The bill was then passed without amendment. Yeas, 56; nays, 19 (Pamb).

On motion of Mr. Thurman the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, in regard to the Pacific Railroad sinking fund, was taken up and he spoke at length in favor thereof.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of providing for the payment of the United States exceeding one thousand dollars in amount be presented in the circuit courts for the districts in which the claims originated, was agreed to.

A bill in aid of the Polar Expedition designed by James G. Bennett, passed unanimously without debate.

The Vice President submitted a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in answer to the timber troubles in Montana.

Mr. Matthews said the communication was a long one, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands without being read, and be printed in the records.

Mr. Sargent objected to it being printed in the Record, but had no objection to printing it in the usual document form. He referred to the committee on the timber matter, and said it would stop all industries in many western States and territories. He had no objection to giving to the public in the usual document form anything the Secretary might desire to say in defense of his conduct.

Mr. Sargent said he desired to reply to Mr. Matthews and called for the reading of the communication as it appeared in the Record, that it might appear in the Record.

After a debate upon the points of order Mr. Sargent objected to the present consideration of the motion to refer the document and it was laid over until to-morrow.

REVENUE FINANCE. Mr. Teller presented a petition from Robert G. Ingersoll, of Illinois, and others, in which they say that without the knowledge of your petitioners, and as they believe, without the knowledge of any great number of citizens, certain acts were procured to be passed by Congress in 1875, and since incorporated into the revised statutes as sections 1,785, 3,878, 3,893, 5,389 and 5,491, for the ostensible purpose of suppressing obscene literature, which reversed the policy and practice of our Government since its foundation; that in the belief of your petitioners, that the belief of the United States was established under the declaration of independence and the Constitution for mere general purposes of government only and for protection, and not for the limitation of rights, personal liberty, freedom of expression, and the right of free press of the expression of opinion, and that the statute provided in the opinion of your petitioners plain violations of the letter and spirit of these fundamental principles of our government, and that they are capable of and are in fact being used for purposes of moral and religious persecution, and that the statute should be repealed or materially modified so they cannot be used to abridge the freedom of the press or of the conscience.

A few names were signed to the petition, after which was the following: "The undersigned, who are attached to the petition, 2,100 feet long with the House Committee on Revision Laws. The petition was referred to the Committee on Revision.

Mr. Thurman explained the provisions of the bill, and said it was fair and just, and that it was intended to be liberal, and no man could deny that it was liberal.

After providing for a sinking fund the Union Pacific Company could still declare a dividend of 4 per cent and the Union Pacific of 6 1/4 per cent on the nominal value of its stock.

Mr. Davis, of Illinois, a member of the Judiciary Committee, spoke in opposition to the bill, and said that the provision for the payment of the indebtedness due from these Pacific railroads, and argued that Congress had a right to pass such a bill as the one proposed. He quoted from legal authorities in support of the power of Congress to pass the bill.

Reading discussion of the necessity of making the bill was laid over, and the Senate, on motion of Mr. Windom, took up the West Point Appropriation bill, but before proceeding with its consideration a motion of Mr. Matthews to go into executive session was agreed to, and Mr. Windom gave notice that consideration of the West Point bill would be resumed at the expiration of the morning hour to-morrow.

The Senate went into executive session and when the doors were opened adjourned.

HOUSE.

After an explanation by Mr. Southard, declining the authority of the joint bill, and in regard to a plural executive head, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Diplomatic and Consular Service Bill.

Mr. Hale spoke of the great importance of the consular service of the country. It was of vital consequence to commerce, and the last service which any discriminating nation (having much commerce and desiring to grow) would discourage; it was because the bill assailed both diplomatic and consular service that he was now on the floor. The gentlemen who had charge of the bill had been on the floor the other day about the necessity

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.

TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Consular Service Bill.

A Scathing Rebuke from Mr. Hale.

Millions for Schemes and Jobs.

Niggardly Economy in Aid to the Nation's Commerce.

Whitthorne Gives the Democratic Idea of Reform.

A Rant from Cox about the Electoral Commission.

A Congress that Seems to be Without Business.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

Mr. Thurman, from the Judiciary Committee, reported with amendment the Senate bill prohibiting the members of Congress from becoming sureties on certain bonds. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Thurman gave notice that he would call it up for consideration at an early day.

The House bill for the relief of Wm. A. Hammond, late Surgeon General, was taken up, and Mr. Plumb spoke in opposition. The bill was then passed without amendment. Yeas, 56; nays, 19 (Pamb).

On motion of Mr. Thurman the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee, in regard to the Pacific Railroad sinking fund, was taken up and he spoke at length in favor thereof.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of providing for the payment of the United States exceeding one thousand dollars in amount be presented in the circuit courts for the districts in which the claims originated, was agreed to.

A bill in aid of the Polar Expedition designed by James G. Bennett, passed unanimously without debate.

The Vice President submitted a communication from the Secretary of the Interior in answer to the timber troubles in Montana.

Mr. Matthews said the communication was a long one, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands without being read, and be printed in the records.

Mr. Sargent objected to it being printed in the Record, but had no objection to printing it in the usual document form. He referred to the committee on the timber matter, and said it would stop all industries in many western States and territories. He had no objection to giving to the public in the usual document form anything the Secretary might desire to say in defense of his conduct.

Mr. Sargent said he desired to reply to Mr. Matthews and called for the reading of the communication